

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 19 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 88
Humidity " 94 " 68

August 19 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 81
Humidity " 91 " 84

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 20.76

2988 日九初月七年卯乙

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915.

四拜禮 號九十月八英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

TURKS IN THE CAUCASUS SUFFER TERRIBLE DEFEAT.

Another Zeppelin Raid on East Coast.

FRENCH DESTROY GERMAN BATTERIES AND AMMUNITION WORKS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIANS.

GERMANS AGAIN DISAPPOINTED.

August 17, 7.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Russians are taking no risks of booty falling into the hands of the enemy. The military continue removing from Riga everything of any value and are taking the same precautionary measures at Bialystok.

The Germans when they took Lomza found the town stripped and it only fell after three days bombardment, it being especially ferocious at night. The inhabitants throughout the bombardment took refuge in cellars and basements, nevertheless there were many civilians killed.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT DESCRIBED AS IRREPROACHABLE.

August 17, 7.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that German war correspondents describe the Russian resistance as increasing in violence the nearer the Austro-German front approaches the Russian area of defence, the base line of which lies along the railway from Brest Litovsk to Bialystok. They emphasize that the battles are increasing in intensity with perhaps the retarding of the Austro-German advance which must be expected in the next few days.

The war correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, with General von Woyrsch, says:—"The Russian retreat may be characterised as irreproachable, all the railways, viaducts, tunnels and bridges were blown up strictly according to order, and, correctly, but the buildings in towns were spared and there was little that was improperly destroyed. Kielce was quite untouched.

MORE FIERCE GERMAN ATTACKS.

August 18, 4.30 a.m.
A Petrograd communique says that the fighting at Kovno is of a most desperate character. The enemy after the most careful preparation with heavy guns, including 16 inches, attacked in full strength on Sunday and Monday with the object of storming the fortifications on the left bank of the Niemen. They succeeded on Monday evening in capturing a fort, which was greatly damaged by the bombardment, and entering spaces between some other forts.

In the western sector fighting continues. We repulsed a series of fierce German attacks on Sunday on the left bank of the upper Narwa in the direction of Belostok and Bialsk. The enemy in the region of the Novogeorgiask fortress, after a bombardment by their heaviest guns, delivered a series of attacks on Sunday and the following night against the fortifications between the Narwa and the left bank of the river Wkra.

TURKS AGAIN DEFEATED IN THE CAUCASUS.

(Havas Telegram.)

August 18.
The Russians have repulsed attacks delivered on the whole front. On the left bank of the Bag they took 800 prisoners capturing two lines of trenches at Dounajan and have also inflicted very heavy losses on the Turks in the Caucasus.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN "KULTUR."

FURTHER ABOMINABLE TREATMENT OF BELGIANS.

August 17, 7.50 p.m.
The Germans continue to treat the Belgians, behind the firing line, with extreme harshness and also display a most arrogant attitude towards the inhabitants of Brussels. A Belgian senator named Capelle was struck on the face because he failed to salute a German officer who was billeted in his house.

The Germans have seized large quantities of furniture, pianos, etc. and have confiscated over 800,000 francs' worth of goods at Menin. Belgians belonging to good families are compelled to sweep the streets and work in trenches and those refusing are subject to fines of 500 marks and are imprisoned.

THE BARBAROSSA.

CARRYING AMMUNITIONS AND STORES.

August 17, 7.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Sofia says that it has been ascertained that the Barbarossa carried ammunition and stores. The transport Khios, also torpedoed and beached, was carrying stores.

THE DARDANELLES.

FURTHER BRITISH ADVANCE.

August 18, 12.40 p.m.
Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the situation in the southern zone on the 14th and 15th instant was unchanged. The Turks usual artillery fire had little effect.

The Turks on the night of the 14th and the 15th heavily attacked the right flank of the "Anzac" but all the attacks were repulsed.
Our troops at the new landing place, Salva Bay, on the left front made a short advance on the afternoon of the 15th, with a view to straightening the line. They moved forward under considerable gun and rifle fire and gained 500 yards, capturing a Turkish trench and taking some prisoners.

THE GERMAN INTRIGUES IN AMERICA.

MORE EXPOSURES.

August 18, 3.50 a.m.
The *New York World's* exposure of the German Government's intrigues has caused a sensation. The leading newspapers devote pages to the revelations and lengthy comment on them.

The *New York Sun* says that Count Bernstorff should receive his passports immediately.

The *New York World* publishes further documents showing that negotiations were entered into by German Government agents to finance the Bridgeport, Connecticut, Projectile Company which received money from the New York Guaranty Trust Company acting with the authority of the Deutsche Bank.

The *Providence (Rhode Island) Journal* says that two persons employed in a State Department and four in the Treasury Company Department are suspected of giving information to German agents.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

ITALY'S PATIENCE EXHAUSTED.

August 17, 10.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says there is every sign that Italy will shortly take decisive steps in regard to Turkey. Italians in Asia Minor have been forbidden to leave the country while the despatch of money, munitions and incendiary proclamations to Libya with the object of provoking a native rising against the Italians, continues.

The Government organ, the *Giornale D'Italia* indicates that Italy's patience is exhausted.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

HEAVY SHIPMENT OF GOLD TO NEW YORK.

August 17, 7.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that \$5,000,000 gold has been shipped from the vaults of the Finance Department to New York, being the balance of a \$100,000,000 dollars placed here on British account soon after the outbreak of war. The shipment is expected to relieve the exchange situation somewhat.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

GERMAN BATTERIES AND AMMUNITION DEPOTS DESTROYED.

August 18, 5.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's Paris correspondent a communique says:—"There have been artillery actions on various sectors. Our bombardment of Lingre destroyed two heavy batteries and blew up several ammunition depots.

The German made two violent counter-attacks, on the crest of Sondernach, against a position which we had captured. These were completely repulsed.

"WORKSHOPS OF THE WAR."

GOOD NEWS ABOUT MUNITIONS.

August 18.
The *Times* publishes a series of articles entitled "Workshops of War," showing that enormous establishments in various parts of England are now full going concerns, with a gigantic and increasing output. The papers generally hail the recent British artillery success at Hooze as a forecast of future results of this activity. It is officially announced in Ottawa that munition orders placed in Canada amount to over forty six million pounds.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND.

August 17, 3.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says Great Britain France, Russia, Italy and Belgium have agreed to make cotton contraband. Japan's attitude is not defined, but Japan will possibly take no action as there is now no German colony in the Far East.

It is understood that the declaration of cotton as contraband will be defended as authorised by International Law. Probably the Entente Powers expect the United States to protest, but they intend to argue that the United States proclamations of 1865 make materials for the manufacture of ammunition contraband.

GREECE.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

August 17, 3.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that there were indescribably enthusiastic scenes at the opening of the Greek Parliament. Immense crowds greeted the legislators and the Chamber was crammed, but Royalty was not represented.

After the religious ceremony a Venizelist President was elected and this was followed by feverish demonstrations of joy in the streets when the result was made known. Then M. Gounaris, the Premier, mounted the tribune and, in a brief speech, announced the resignation of the Government and asked for a suspension of the sittings till the political crisis has been solved.

M. Gounaris then went to the Palace, where the King accepted his resignation.

M. Venizelos was invited to consult the King to-day.

M. VENIZELOS ASKED TO FORM A CABINET.

August 18, 2.20 a.m.
A message from Reuter's correspondent in Athens reports that King Constantine asked M. Venizelos to form a Cabinet. M. Venizelos asked for a delay of four days before definitely accepting.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

DASHING ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

August 18, 2.20 a.m.
A Rome communique reports that in the upper Orler range, between the upper valleys of Adige and Adige, an Italian detachment on Monday night, marching in sections roped together, crossed the Orsoni Pass about 10,128 ft. high, scaled the ice-clad Tuckettipits about 11,282 ft. high, surprised the enemy and advanced to Madatschupits about 11,280 ft. high, where they dislodged an enemy detachment and occupied the crest.

A dashing Italian offensive in the Tolmino zone, against Sentavama and Santa Lucia, hills covering positions on the right bank of the Isonzo, captured at the point of the bayonet a line of solid entrenchments, taking 504 prisoners, four Maxim guns and much munitions.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SIAMESE LEGATION.

CHIEF SECRETARY ARRIVES.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."
London, Received August 19.
Sompakitch Preecha, First Secretary to the Siamese Legation, has arrived in London from Bangkok.

THE KING'S EQUERRY.

THROWN FROM A DOG CART.

London, Received August 19.
Major Olive Wigram His Majesty the King's Equerry, was thrown from a dog cart at Windsor and is suffering from slight concussion.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Germans have succeeded in entering a fortress at Kovno.

The Germans have confiscated 800,000 francs' worth of goods at Menin.

The Germans continue to treat the Belgian behind the firing line with extreme harshness.

The Barbarossa carried ammunition and stores, and the transport Khios also torpedoed and beached was carrying stores.

The exposure of the German Government's intrigues has caused a sensation. The leading American newspapers devote whole pages to the revelations.

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Belgians belonging to good families are compelled to sweep the streets and work in the trenches, those refusing are subject to fines of 500 marks and imprisonment.

The Russians are taking no risks of booty falling into the hands of the enemy. When the Germans entered Lomza, they found the town stripped; it only fell after a three days bombardment.

A Belgian senator named Capelle was struck on the face because he failed to salute a German officer who was billeted in his house. The Germans have seized large quantities of furniture, pianos, etc., in Belgium.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday August 23.

Sale of Shares—G.E. Lammer's Sales Room—noon.

Sale of steam Launch White Star—Ah King's Slipway—G.E. Lammer—5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, August 24.

Sale of Leasehold Property—G. A. Lammer's Sales Room—3 p.m.

Saturday, August 28.

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Aquatic Fete U.R.C.—9 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Interesting Discovery at Wargrave Church.
An interesting discovery has been made at Wargrave Church, where, in the course of rebuilding the tower, it was found that the present casing of red brick hides the original Norman tower. That was the undecorated way of our ancestors, who, to stop a draught, would fill up exquisite windows, or would annihilate the proportions of a church at a sporting squire's whim. Luckily, in this case they only covered over; and it will be a simple task to repair their error of taste.

Floating Pictures.
With the idea of providing amusement for the summer residents along the shore of Lake Wawasee, in Indiana, there has been built a motor-boat that is in effect a combination of motion-picture theatre and dance-hall. The boat is 90 feet long, and capable of carrying 800 passengers. Trips around the lake are to be made six nights a week during the summer, the deck being used on alternate nights for motion-picture shows and for dancing. The boat will have five regular landing places so located that any cottage or hotel aound the lake can be reached. The July Popular Mechanics Magazine contains a picture showing the moving pictures being displayed on the boat.

Bankers in Arms.
At the Church of St. Edmund, the Martyr, Lombard-street, the Lord Mayor, with Sheriff de Lafontaine, who attended in State, unveiled a roll of honour dedicated to the members of the banking and commercial professions who have joined the colours, says the Globe. The service, which was choral, was conducted by the rector, Rev. Ronald Bayne, who said that the roll contained the names of 850 men who were employed by the various banks and commercial houses. It was his intention to have the roll of honour placed outside the church, for all passers-by to see it and to pray for those whose names figured so proudly upon it.

Indian Affairs.
Few members of the Civil Service have done more for India than Sir Theodore O'Grady Hope, who has died at the age of 84. He went out to India in 1853, and within two years was Inspector in Gujarat of the newly-formed Education Department. Co-operating with native scholars, he prepared the Gujarati text books, which remained the standard works on the subject for nearly half a century. He next became the Governor's private secretary, and in 1871 was appointed to preside over the committee which investigated the unsatisfactory state of Bombay's municipal finances. He will, however, best be remembered for his work at Calcutta and Simla. Among the various positions which he held was that of Public Works Member of the Governor-General's Council. During his 53 years' tenure of that office the open railway mileage was increased from 8,000 to 14,000.

The Exarch Joseph.
Bulgaria has lost one of her most notable men by the death of the Exarch Joseph. As a youth his marked abilities attracted the attention of his fellow-townsmen—he was born at Kaler—who induced the municipality to provide him with the means of studying at the Sorbonne. Within a few years he became respectively Bishop of Vidin and Archbishop of Sofia, and was in 1877 elected to the headship of the Bulgarian Church. After the signature of the Treaty of Berlin, he was entrusted with the organization of the Church in the newly-freed Principality of Bulgaria and in Eastern Roumelia. When Prince Alexander was dethroned and a regency formed under Stambouloff, the cause of the Church began to flourish, but after the fall of Stambouloff, the Exarch's position became one of extreme difficulty.

If you have lost your appetite or are of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

PIANOS

ON

HIRE

From \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Friday July 2.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

Those Russians.
Everybody remembers the great Russian box at the beginning of the war, and how, when the German legions were marching on Paris to the tune of Denchland Uber Alles, persistent reports were abroad all over the United Kingdom of train-loads of Russians passing through this country towards France. As a matter of fact, as pointed out months ago in this column, there really were some Russians, probably a few thousands, reservists making for Russia via England from the West. The extraordinary thing about it is the tremendous vogue the rumour had just at that time, and the great care taken officially never to contradict it. Some commercial gentlemen of eminence, who have just returned from a long inspection of the French Red Cross work at the Front, in which they are taking a philanthropic interest, assure me definitely that the French officer they met, even of some eminence, are firmly persuaded that the rumour was set off deliberately and that it effected its object. It seems absurd, but these French officers believe that the rumour of a vast Russian force threatening the Belgian coast caused Von Kluck to execute his sensational move. Some of the French officers remarked good-humouredly: "Those Russians are the finest thing the British have done yet. They saved Paris and cracked up the German plan." And now let me add what a very intelligent City man, now serving in a famous Territorial regiment at the front, told me this week and was prepared to take his oath about. He was present with his regiment in the early days of their first arrival at the Front when they were inspected by no less a person than General Smith-Dorrien. The General welcomed them to France and told them it was up to them to make good. He said he believed in the Territorials and they would now be showing their mettle under the close observation of their comrades of the fighting Regulars. He told them they would have to hold their trench, and if they lost it, they must retake it at all costs. "And you know what that means," he said. And then General Smith-Dorrien added some remarkable words distinctly heard by all the regiment. These words were to the effect they would have a stiff time, but it would not last long. It would be all over in a few weeks, he said, because the Germans were getting knocked out, and a vast horde of Russians would soon be operating on the German flank from seaward. Now what are you to think of this? Was the whole thing elaborately planned and engineered by our people at Headquarters in London, for the benefit of the German spies known to be swarming all over England, and of the German nation to whom they were reporting? If so, and it really seems the only feasible explanation

it must rank as the greatest example of leg-pulling in the history of that gentle art.

Waterloo Cousins.
The centenary of Waterloo fell this week, and it is a fitting occasion to recall a curious fact little known to the general public. The charges ridden by Wellington and Napoleon on that famous day exactly a hundred years ago when the world's greatest tactician and the world's greatest strategist fought each other on the battlefield for the first and last time, both came from Waterford, and were in fact first cousins. Wellington's famous horse, Copenhagen, was foaled at Bonmahon, in the celebrated Irish horse-rearing county, and so was Napoleon's, and they were blood relations of first cousinship. This has long been a local tradition in that part of Ireland, and profound archaeological research has confirmed it.

Mentioned in Despatches.
There are many names of well-known sportsmen in the Commander-in-Chief's recent despatches as well as in the List of Honours. Lieut. Col. A. J. Turner, on the staff of the King's African Rifles in the East African expedition, who has been awarded the D.S.O. is the Essex cricketer. Turner was through the South African war, and was twice wounded during the siege of Ladysmith. Turner was promoted to a Brevet Major in South Africa, and at the time was the youngest Major in the British Army. Major H. Maclear, eldest brother of the late Capt. Basil Maclear of Irish Rugby football fame, has won a similar honour. Among the "mentioned in despatches" is the cricketer and boxing parson, the Rev. E. H. Gillingham. Soon after the start of the war he left his vicarage in Birmingham and went to the front as an Army chaplain. Whilst a curate at Leyton he became associated with Essex and during the past three or four years he has played regularly and with much success as a free scoring batsman in the county eleven. When he accepted a living in Birmingham there was a suggestion that he should retire from cricket, but he refused, and he is one of the most popular preachers in the Midlands city. Amongst others "mentioned" are: Lieut. K.H.C. Woodroffe, the Cambridge University and Sussex fast bowler; Lieut. E. McCosh, the Cambridge Rugby centre three quarter; Capt. A.O. Johnson, the Hampshire cricketer, who in recent seasons has been a first choice for the Gentlemen in the annual match against the Players; and Lieut. C.H.B. Blount, the 1913 captain of the Harrow eleven.

Sometime ago Lieut. R.A. Lloyd, the Irishman who has been the best half back in international Rugby for the past few seasons, was confused with another officer of the same name and initials in the same regiment and was erroneously reported killed. Now he has been wounded, but fortunately not seriously. Lloyd got his commission in the Liverpool Scottish at the same time as his friends and fellow internationals, Lieut. F. N. Turner, and P. D. Kendall, both of whom have

been killed. Another wounded footballer is Lieut. Ian Clarke, the powerful Oxford forward who played against Cambridge two years ago. Great anxiety is felt as to the fate of Lieut. Norman F. Hunter, the amateur golfer, who is reported wounded and missing. A brother officer writing home on July 17th, said Hunter had been wounded. He was attended by two men in a dug-out, but was left behind when the platoon had to withdraw. Hunter was the captain of the Sunningdale club last season, in itself a high golfing honour, and last June at Sandwich he was one of the last eight in the amateur championship. Eyraud Martin Smith, who was a semi-finalist at Sandwich, is the third member of that well-known golfing family to join the service. He has obtained a commission in the Welsh Guards, connection with a proposal of his Government to establish a war hospital in England. If the scheme is approved the Provisional Captain, on behalf of the people of Ontario, will find the money for the building, the cost of which is expected to be about \$200,000.

A Patriotic Proposal.
The Hon. D. Pyne, Acting Premier of Ontario, has arrived in England in order to confer with the military authorities in connection with a proposal of his Government to establish a war hospital in England. If the scheme is approved the Provisional Captain, on behalf of the people of Ontario, will find the money for the building, the cost of which is expected to be about \$200,000.

Unclaimed Telegrams.
Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
Chungking Hotel, Batavia.
Kang Chor o/o Electric Light, Macao.
Lumhing, Honolulu.
Khanmohomud Oil Company, Pagoda, Penang.
Kwongshingohu, Tientsin.
Nolasco, Macao.
J.M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Chinguan, Amoy.
Hocktalin, Amoy.
Julkhenglee Taitung Hotel, Swatow.
Lorchongwao, Yenchonglon Seefongkai, Shanghai.
Luyishu, o/o Weibing Bank, Hankow.
Shinchungsang, Hankow.
Son, Chinkiang.
Tsiehun Tuckfoodoh, Shanghai.
Wongparlin Mingling Hotel, Shanghai.
Wongshingtze o/o Haiyuetai 31 Cunningham Road, Shanghai.
Yeesin cheong, Yinkow.
Hangsang, Chefoo.
Raymondhoos 133, Connaught Road, Yokohama.
Franden Matsubara, Shanghai.
Tungshong Hingloong St., Shanghai.
R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

French Ex-War Minister's Cheerful Statement.
Paris July 8. The ex-War Minister, General Zurlinden, who is devoting a technical study to the problem of munitions, is glad to state that all difficulties have now been removed.
"The happy creation of an Under Secretaryship of State for Munitions," he says "has produced the best effect both among the workers and in the army. Our supplies are now largely assured, England is energetically turning her attention to the same subject, Russia is also making prodigious efforts, and the import of supplies from abroad is facilitated by the favourable weather. All Italy's enormous reserves of ammunition are still intact. The all important question of munitions has now been solved for the whole of the Allied armies."

Prepaid Advertisements

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"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st September next, desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course, Fortresses and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 55 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongshingohu Road.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

MUNITIONS PILING UP.

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TO LET.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st September, that part of the building known as "Stoneledge" No. 5, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—particularly suitable for a Boarding House. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Lyceum Villas and Torres Buildings ready for occupation from the 1st August next. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Camera, second-hand but must be in good working order. For Post-card size preferred. State particulars with price to PHOTOS, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A nearly new 2½ H.P. New Comet Motor-Cycle with complete equipment. On view at the NATIVE PRE-SERVES Co., No. 318, Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, Yau-mat.

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Scotch Terrier dog, Brindle. Answers to Mac. Brass Collar with Licence No. Reward \$10. on returning to Kowloon Police Station or to D. Logan, Kowloon Dock. Any one found with the dog after this Notice, will be Prosecuted.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

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Luyishu, o/o Weibing Bank, Hankow.
Shinchungsang, Hankow.
Son, Chinkiang.
Tsiehun Tuckfoodoh, Shanghai.
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NOTICES.

Large Supplies of
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Arrived.

The Largest Selling
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40 cents a tin.



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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsham, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915.

AMERICA AND THE AUSTRO-GERMANS.

The Americans, during the past few days, have been showing themselves in quite a new light. In the first place, they have done with Austria what they failed to do with Germany: have given a straightforward and final reply, precluding all subsequent palaver, regarding their supplying the members of the Entente with munitions. "It," says Washington, Austrian and German firms supplied Great Britain with war material during the Boer campaign without doing violence to their neutrality, what objection can there be to American firms doing the same to-day?" This question disposes of the whole matter, for it is unanswerable save in a manner entirely favourable to the transactions between Britain and the States.

From the tone of general of the American newspapers quoted by Reuter, it would seem that the more influential section of the press is very much in favour of the Government's taking just as uncompromising a stand where the eternal plotting of Germany in America is concerned. Our wires of Tuesday gave some indication as to the position, if the *New York World* is correctly informed—and a supplementary telegram published in our issue of yesterday shows that that periodical is not greatly wide of the mark. Even the *New York Evening Post*, which stands alone among the United States papers in the exercise of caution as to the news and opinions which it publishes, goes so far as to say that "the *World* has proved that large sums of German gold have been spent in the United States."

And is not this admission the kernel of the whole situation? To us Britishers it is a matter of small moment whether German money has been laid out in aeroplanes, in lomenting labour troubles or in the poisoning of livestock. What concerns us is that it has been laid out. One direction in which it must have been spent with some lavishness was over the fraudulent advertisement alluded to by Reuter some few weeks since, wherein it was cleverly hinted—or assumed that all the world knew—that Britain was employing just such base methods of warfare as have rendered Germany infamous to all eternity. It has to be remembered that, after all, America is a far greater sufferer than the Allies by all this behind-door work. If American labourers go on strike, if rioting occurs in which both rioters and police are killed or injured, it is not our look-out, but hers. The special value of the exposure where the Allies are concerned is that it shows the more lukewarm among the Americans what sort of blacklegs they have been to some extent sympathising with, and so may incline them and the Washington Government to have a care how they encourage or assist such a nation. If the lying bare of Germany's hopelessly mean tactics should incline the people of the United States to take a somewhat more rational view of the blockade which Britain has thought well to establish, much good will have been achieved. It has always been patent enough that, if given an adequate length of rope, Germany would hang herself, in the long run. Now that her trickery is discovered there is no telling where her punishment may end. Had she played the game by America, there would always have been a home for her people in that country when her own boundaries came to be pared down to uncomfortable limits by the settlement which the Allies are going to have with her. The present disclosures, however, make it quite possible that America may decline to burden herself any further with the members of a race that seems physically unable to do anything that has not some background of meanness and villainy.

The Criminal Sessions.

There seems nothing very remarkable about the present criminal sessions: a murder charge, a returned banishment case, one case of receiving, and a few of robbery in various forms, making up the bill. It says a good deal for the discipline maintained in the Colony that the number of law-breakers whom magistrates have felt obliged to send for trial is comparatively so small, and this also seems the place to remark that the number of crimes in which no satisfactory arrest has been made appears to be decidedly on the decrease. In view of the strainedness of the times congratulations are certain due to the police on their vigilance. The judges and magistrates should also be congratulated on the growing tendency on their part to inflict more severe punishments than was sometimes the wont of their predecessors. Mr. Justice Hazeldine, always a good friend to the public in this respect and a terror to evildoers, gave further exhibitions yesterday of his ability to handle the Chinese thief; and at least five individuals will have no very pleasant memories to associate with their introduction to him.

Still the Deportation Question. But what about that deportation case? A man who was banished for twenty years as recently as last February turned up smiling very soon after. Yesterday he was awarded three years' hard labour. When is the Government going to frame a Bill that will empower the judges to inflict life sentences in these cases? We notice that the Crown Solicitor himself admitted yesterday that "a year's sentence did not seem to have much effect upon people of this kind; they seemed to like it." Of course they like it; and therefore the thing to do is to provide them with something which they will probably dislike, and which thus will have the effect of keeping them out of the Colony altogether. A Chinese will face a good deal; he will even—as was the case yesterday—occasionally ask the judge, as a personal favour, to sentence him to be hanged. But he does hate the "cat" and he just can't abide a life sentence. If it is made clear to him that these undesirable happenings await him on his return, unasked, from banishment he will not return at all. A sensible plan would be, on a first return from banishment, to inflict a generous number of lashes, without imprisonment (there is no need for the Colony to go out of its way to keep such people) and to send him out of the Colony, taking particular care to hand him over to the authorities of his own country, on the definite understanding that he will go to gaol for life if ever he returns. The betting is that he will not return—which is, after all, the end that the Colony is seeking to achieve.

Exactly sixty-five years have passed since the death of Honore de Balzac, and it is perhaps only during the last fifteen of those that Northern Europe and America have come to realise that there was anything especially remarkable about him. Happily, he is now steadily becoming more and more appreciated, as the many new editions of his work, both in the original and also in translation, would seem to prove. Balzac is a novelist whom it is not difficult to place. Though of course there are dissentients—among them some very high literary authorities—it is probable that most people who have followed closely the work of the world's greatest novelists would esteem him as at least the equal of our own greatest writer of fiction, Thackeray, and as not far below the eccentric genius who disguised his identity under the pseudonym of "de Stendhal," and who has come to be recognised as the greatest novelist of France. Balzac gave the world what Thackeray gave it: human life and character as they really are; and he also painted, as Dickens painted, the fantastic; but his knowledge of mankind in general was greater than Thackeray's, his insight, powers of observation and imagination immeasurably keener and finer than those of Dickens, while in startling boldness and clearness of outline it would be no exaggeration to say that he left every competitor a very long way behind.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL THINGS THAT ARE ARE WITH MORE SPIRIT CHASED THAN ENJOYED. — Merchant's Voice.

The Weather. Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82; sunshine. At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77; sunshine.

Count the Columns. Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 33½ columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35½ published.

The Mails. Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Liangchow to-morrow. Canadian and U.K. Mails.—Closed per s.s. Shidzuoka Maru to-day at 3 p.m. Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Chepan to-day at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—North China.—Tls. 165, buyers. Unions.—\$960, buyers. China Fines.—\$161, buyers. Douglas's.—\$69, buyers. Docks.—\$74, sales, and buyers.

Combined \$151 s. Preferred 57 s. Deferred 93 s.

Shell Transports.—90, buyers. China Sugars.—\$127, sellers. Raibs.—\$3.90, 2 div. buyers. Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd.—\$78, nom. Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai.—Tls. 101, buyers. Green Islands.—\$8, buyers. Humphrey's Estates.—\$6.35, buyers. Ropes.—\$20, sellers. Hongkong Cottons.—\$7½, buyers. Kang Yiks.—Tls. 15½, buyers.

The Dollar. The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 5/8d.

To-day's Anniversary. To-day is the 66th anniversary of the death of Honore de Balzac, the novelist.

Fell from a Moving Train. A Chinese hawker has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received through falling from a moving train at Sheung Shui.

Fishing Junks Collide. Lau Sui Tai, of fishing junk No. 7210, has reported to the police that at 9 a.m. on the 15th, while being towed by an examination launch, he was run into by another fishing junk, which did damage to his craft to the extent of \$50.

Accident on the Shidzuoka Maru. Lai Shun, 70—Canton Road, has made a report to the Police, to the effect that yesterday while working cargo on board the s.s. Shidzuoka Maru in the Harbour two of his folk, who, were lowering cargo into the No. 1 hold, met with an accident causing the death of one and slightly injuring another. It appeared that they were working on a staging which was carried away precipitating both of them into the hold.

Band at North Point. Last evening there was another very successful band night at North Point when the band of the 74th Panjabis again delighted a large attendance of between eleven and twelve hundred persons. The band was quite up to its usual form and did well under the baton of Bandmaster Christian. During the evening the Misses Haines, Angus and Sternberg made a collection on behalf of the Prince of Wales' Fund, \$39.13 being the result of their praiseworthy efforts.

TYPHOON WARNING

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the U.S. Consulate General at 12.30 p.m. to-day. Cyclone or typhoon E of northern Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, moving N.W. or N.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ITALY'S PROGRAMME.

The Greek and Balkan Situation.

As before, the Greeks have again told their King how they view the matter of their country's duty in regard to the war. They insist, whatever happens, that the Venizelist party shall have the largest voice in the discussion, well knowing that that party means to have war if possible. And surely this cannot be regarded as mere greed for new territory or a mere wish to spite their King and his Hohenzollern Consort. The Greeks would not be human if they did not feel that they have a long score to settle with Turkey, and the wonder is that the Royalist Party has been able to keep the army within bounds so long. Every right thinking person will, of course, feel some amount of sympathy with King Constantine, realising that his position at the present moment is, individually, one of the most difficult that can be conceived of. His family and his people have always been well affected towards Great Britain, while they have no particular cause for evincing great affection towards the Prussians. So far as we have any right to venture an opinion, it seems to us that he is in for a losing game as far as opposition to his subjects is concerned. They want war, and it looks very much as though they mean to have it.

Italy To-day and To-morrow. Nor is Greece the only new assailant that Turkey has to dread. Italy, according to one of the new wires, has a fresh grievance against these slippery gentlemen, whose latest dodge is to seek to stir up a rising against the Italians in Libya. Such a trick savours of the Germans a thousand miles away. It is their notion of diplomacy. Unluckily for them they are up against a people that has forgotten more in the diplomatic line than the rest of the world ever knew. For such bunglers to set themselves against the Italians, of all people in the world, is for them and their Turkish disciples to court disaster. From Italy's steady stand against the Austrians and the comparative ease with which she filches a line of trenches here or a mountain stronghold there, it looks as though she can easily spare a respectable force for the further harassing of the enemy in Gallipoli and elsewhere.

The Situation in Russia. All the change that the Germans are going to get out of the Russians, retreat or no retreat, is not going to amount to much. Of course Germany did not realise at starting what every other nation under heaven knew: that no country will ever defeat Russia on her own soil. It may be quite useful for the more cultivated Prussian to speak of the Muscovite now and then as a semi-savage; but he is a healthy sort of semi-savage, who has an uncommonly good notion of defending his own home and keeping an enemy out of his territory—as Napoleon knew to his cost. Reuter says that wherever the enemy goes he finds the towns stripped of everything; and, in order to be on the safe side of the hedge, the Russians are following up this stripping process even at Riga and Bialystok. From German war correspondents' admissions the "orippling" has still had to be deferred and "the Russian resistance is increasing in violence." A *Berliner Tageblatt* correspondent goes even further—as far, in fact, as the soft soap limit—observing that "the retreat may be characterised as irreproachable." With railways, tunnels, viaducts etc. blown up, and the towns denuded of everything that could be of any possible use, we look to see Germany making some truly magnificent progress in Russian territory.

A Floating Mine Met in the Atlantic. Madrid, July 13.—A telegram from Las Palmas states that the Argentine steamer *Patagonia*, from Cadix, has reported to the maritime authorities that she met a floating mine in latitude 45° longitude 81.5, travelling in a south-west direction at the rate of a mile an hour.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 19, 1914.

Russians Occupy German Territory.

The Russians have occupied five points on German territory with the greatest success, taking hundreds of prisoners. General Smith-Dorrien to Succeed General Orlerson. It is officially announced that General Smith-Dorrien commands an army corps of the Expeditionary Force, in succession to General Orlerson.

Expeditionary Force Lands.

The Press Bureau states that the British Expeditionary Force has safely landed on French soil. The embarkation, transportation and disembarkation of men and stores were alike, carried through with the greatest precaution and without a single casualty. Tribute to the Press. Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, desires to state that he and the country are under the greatest obligation to the Press for the loyalty with which all references to the movements of the Expeditionary Force had been suppressed.

Manoeuvring in Secret.

It is officially notified that no information whatever regarding the movements or destination of the Expeditionary Force must be published subsequent to disembarkation. English newspaper correspondents are requested to quit Belgium and no correspondents will be allowed with the British Force for some time.

Poland's Loyal Message.

A Warsaw message says that the political representatives have sent to the Grand Duke Nicholas, the commander-in-chief of the Russian army, a telegram expressing loyalty and longing for Russian victory in the fight against the common enemy.

Austrians Routed.

The Servians have routed the Austrians near Schabatz. They annihilated three Austrian regiments, and captured fourteen guns and great quantities of war material. The Servians are now pursuing the enemy.

The French Gaining Ground.

France is making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine, having gained a distance of ten to twenty kilometres all along the frontier from Châmbrey to Belfort and advancing strongly in some of the valleys, particularly on Strassburg.

German Crown Prince Reported Wounded.

A report has reached Paris that the German Crown Prince, who is attached to the 1st Cavalry Division, has been wounded and is in hospital at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Kaiser has proceeded thither.

Brazil Complaints to Germany.

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro says that Brazil has asked for explanations and the punishment of the guilty persons responsible for the treatment of Senhor Campos, ex-President of San Paulo, who, with his wife, is alleged to have been brutally beaten with the butt-ends of rifles by German soldiers and then thrown over the Swiss frontier.

Anglo-German Naval Fighting.

The Press Bureau announces that there has been desultory fighting during the day between British patrolling squadron flotillas and German reconnoitring cruisers. No losses are reported or claimed. A certain liveliness is apparent in the southern area of the North Sea.

Comic Message from Captain of the Konigsberg.

A Lancashire naval officer just returned home after naval operations off the German East African coast states (according to the *Express*) that the *Konigsberg* was attacked recently by seaplanes, from which bombs were dropped; but she was not sunk. The captain of a British warship waiting at the mouth of the river sent greetings to the commander of the *Konigsberg* by wireless, saying: "I hope to see you soon." The German commander replied: "Thanks, if you wish to see me I am always at home."

CONCESSIONS TO MERCHANT SERVICE OFFICERS IN ADMIRALTY SERVICE.

Some time ago the Imperial Merchant Service Guild made representations to the Board of Trade concerning those Officers of the Merchant Service who have been detained through the War on transports, store ships, colliers etc., and whose services could not be spared to enable them to present themselves for Board of Trade Examinations for higher grade certificates. In response to these representations the following letter which is of considerable importance to hundreds of officers concerned has been received:—

Board of Trade (Marine Department) London, S.W. 16th July 1915. Sir,—With reference to your letter of May 27th suggesting that the arrangements for antedating certificates issued to Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve who have been prevented by the exigencies of the Service from presenting themselves for examination on completion of the period of qualifying service should be extended to all officers on ships employed on Admiralty service, I am directed by the Board to state that they are unable to make a general rule extending this arrangement in the manner suggested.

The Board will, however, be prepared to consider sympathetically on its merits, any particular case that may arise in which it may appear that an officer of a ship employed on Admiralty service would suffer undue hardship by a strict adherence to the Board's regulations.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant (Sd.) ERNEST G. MOGGIDGE, The Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

A FUTILE GERMAN DEVICE TO END THE WAR.

Letter to Frighten Society Leaders.

The Correspondent of the *N.C.D. News* writing under date of July 10, says:—The Germans have adopted a new device. They are sending influential Parisian ladies letters—which the recipient will consider as addressed to her in error—saying that everyone is weary of the war and that it is useless to go on shedding blood. These effusions are of course in French, but apparently the enemy has not discovered any Frenchman willing to write them, as they contain various Germanisms that betray them at once to the experienced eye. It seems a rather futile expedient and, from our point of view, suggests the desperation that clutches at straws.

The object of these letters, presumably, is to cause distress amongst influential women and get them to bring their influence to bear on the authorities. A more futile manoeuvre it is scarcely possible to imagine. All classes, high and low, are unanimous in their determination to fight the war through to the end, cost what it may.

Workers are busier than ever. The War Minister's overwhelming duties are now lightened by three under-secretaries instead of one, a register of mechanics and others who are not liable to military service and are available for making munitions is being drawn up, and, particularly of all factories and workshops possessing any machinery that can be turned to account are being centralised. The Government has been asked to see whether the men at the front, and especially the married men, cannot be all given short leave of absence in turn. Perhaps this will help to keep some of the impatient ones quiet. From all that one can gather, the spirit of the troops is as high as ever, and discouragement, what there is of it, shows itself only among those who are not fighting.

THE WAR LOAN.

Far Eastern Banks' Subscriptions.

Among the subscriptions to the new War Loan announced on July 9 was the following:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. — \$1,250,000. The list issued on July 12 contained the following:—Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China \$1,000,000, (and a further \$450,000 on behalf of customers).

Employers Schemes. The following examples will show how large business houses at Home assisted in the raising of the Loan:—

Messrs. Debenhams (Limited), of Wimpole-street, W., subscribed for \$50,000 worth of War Loan, and at the same time have made arrangements to assist their staff in purchasing stock.

Messrs. Peter Robinson (Limited), of Oxford-circuit, applied for \$10,000 worth of War Loan stock. To encourage their employees to purchase War Loan stock the firm are offering them 5 per cent. discount, which means that every employee is entitled to purchase one pound's worth of stock for 19s.—the firm making good the difference. This scheme applies to every employee receiving \$3 per week and less; and in cases where it is inconvenient to pay the money down arrangements have been made by which weekly instalments will be taken off from the purchase.

The directors of Messrs. W. V. B. Water and Sons (Limited) offered to purchase at once either \$5 or \$10 worth of War Loan for any member of their staff who can repay by having 2s. or 4s. deducted from salary weekly until the whole amount is paid, when the scrip with interest will be handed to the purchaser.

The Free Association arranged that 5s. vouchers shall be on sale from the cashier. When \$4 16s. has been purchased they will be exchanged for a \$5 bond, each member of the staff being allowed to buy 10 bonds by December. The staff can purchase vouchers by instalments of not less than 2s. a week, while the boys will have the privilege of paying instalments of not less than 1s. per week.

The Metropolitan Water Board, in addition to investing \$10,000 in the Loan, earmarked \$10,000 to be lent on easy terms to the members of their staff for investment in war stock. (Limited). Upper Thames street, E.C., offered to buy in the name of any employee of the firm a \$5 bond in the Loan, on his payment of a deposit of 2s. 6d., with liberty to redeem by further small weekly payments, up to a total of \$4 10s.

Harrods offered to purchase at once either \$5 or \$10 worth of War Loan for any member of their staff who can repay by having 2s. or 4s. deducted from their salaries weekly until the whole amount is paid, when the scrip with interest will be handed to the purchaser. In the event of the purchaser leaving the firm's employ in the meantime he will have the option of taking up the scrip with interest by paying the balance due, or can withdraw the instalments paid with interest to date.

Following up the offer made by the directors of J. Lyons and Co. (Limited) to add 20 per cent. to the interest paid by the Government on their employees' investments in the War Loan, the firm arranged to receive weekly payments from their staff in small amounts, so that every one will have an opportunity of investing. As each contribution reaches \$5 it will be invested in War Loan and certificates forwarded to the purchaser, and in the meantime the company will allow interest on the weekly instalments at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Anticipating that certain of their shareholders might wish to invest at once all available capital in the Loan, the directors of Joyce Sanitary Compounds Co. (Limited) decided to distribute forthwith a larger interim dividend than was contemplated when they prepared their estimate of profit for the half-year up to June 30. The dividend has been sent to the shareholders in ample time for them to apply it to patriotic purposes.

A SWISS STOWAWAY.

Stranded by Germans at Macassar

How the Germans treat their employees on board their interned ships, was disclosed in the Police Court, when a Swiss, named Gansson, was charged, by Det. Sgt. Pincoot, with stowing away on board the s.s. Tjilijap.

It was explained that the defendant had been employed on the German ship Stolberg, interned at Macassar, when his employers, being it is alleged, short of money, paid the defendant off. He endeavoured to find work in Macassar, but, being unable to do so, stowed away on board the Tjilijap, disclosing himself after the ship had left port.

The second officer of the ship said that the defendant had worked on board since his discovery, at engineering work, though he had taken no watch. His behaviour had been quite civil throughout. His Worship convicted the defendant, but postponed consideration of the penalty to be imposed, until Saturday morning.

HOW THE MONMOUTH SANK.

German Admiral Describes the Coronel Battle.

The long-delayed despatches of Admiral von Spee concerning the battle of Coronel on November 1 are now to hand. Most interesting is the part which tells of how the crippled Monmouth attempted to steer alongside her assailant, apparently with the intention of boarding, and then went down with her flag flying. "The small cruisers," says the despatch, "including the Nürnberg, which came up in the meantime, were ordered by 'wireless' at 7.30 to pursue the enemy and make a torpedo attack. At this time rain squalls limited the range of vision. The small cruisers were not able to find the Good Hope, but the Nürnberg came upon the Monmouth, which, badly damaged, crossed her bows and then tried to come alongside. At 8.58 the Nürnberg sank her by a bombardment at point-blank range. The Monmouth did not reply but she went down with her flag flying. There was no chance of saving anybody owing to the heavy sea, especially as the Nürnberg sighted smoke, and believed that another enemy ship was approaching, which she prepared to attack.

Application was made at Hendersonfield for \$5,500 worth of War Loan stock, all in the names of the employees of the firm of Messrs. Thom, Hirst, and Co., wool merchants. The amount invested represents for the most part the savings of the workers, people which they have, as earned, invested in the capital of the firm, and partly sums advanced by the firm in addition, to raise the sums invested to round figures. The application arose through the employees wishing to transfer their savings in the firm to the War Loan. When the directors considered the application Sir William Reynold, the principal director, met it by suggesting that if any employee with \$100 saving invested in the firm wished to take up \$200 of War Loan, the firm would lend him the other \$100, the same principle to apply to higher or lesser sums. The suggestion was agreed to.

Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son, the wholesale newspaper distributors and publishers, obtained the approval of the War Loan Committee to a scheme to supply the stock to their employees at 1s. a week for every \$5 worth taken up. The employees will be registered as the prospective holders of the stock, and the firm are arranging that the interest shall accrue to the employees as soon as the first payment is made.

The directors of James Spicer and Sons (Limited) were prepared to give \$5 of War Stock to each member of the staff who may subscribe \$4 10s. before December 1, the directors will be willing to accept weekly subscriptions of not less than 1s. per week.

THE MURDER CHARGE.

CROWN SOLICITOR GOES INTO THE BOX.

Question of Altering Dying Depositions.

The hearing of the charge of murder preferred against Wong Fok, was continued at the Criminal Sessions, by Sir William Rees Davies, Chief Justice, this morning.

Addressing the Court, the Hon. Attorney General said if his Lordship would allow him, he would like to call the Crown Solicitor to explain what took place at the hearing when the dying depositions were referred to, and altered by the Magistrate. It was of course a clear irregularity and it must go to the jury in the original form, but as it was suggested the Magistrate altered the dying depositions at the request of the Crown Solicitor in order to make it clear, which also made it worse for the accused, he thought it was only fair that the Crown Solicitor should explain what actually did occur.

His Lordship said it was due to the Crown Solicitor to give his explanation. He (his Lordship) should tell the jury when he addressed them that the act was irregular though nothing was done more than the desire to put on the depositions the meaning the deceased meant.

Mr. Paul Mary Hodgson, Crown Solicitor then went into the box and said on referring to the dying depositions of the deceased, at the Police Court, he found that there was a statement there that appeared to him to be ambiguous. That statement was, as far as he could remember, "I do not know this man." "I do not know this man" he thought it was.

The Attorney General:—I propose the witness may have the depositions.

Mr. Hodgson said that the word "before" was not in the original. "I have never seen this man." He took that to probably mean that having the prisoner confronted with the deceased, the latter might have meant that this man had nothing to do with the case. He took it that the interpretation might mean that the prisoner had nothing to do with this case, and he wanted to know whether it meant that or it meant that he had not seen the prisoner before his case. Witness asked Mr. Lindsey if he could tell him what the question put to the deceased was and Mr. Lindsey said the question was "Have you ever seen this man before?" and witness said to Mr. Lindsey "Could the answer to that be interpreted as the answer deceased had given—'I had not seen prisoner before this case.' To be quite satisfied he got the proper explanation to that point he had the interpreter recalled. His reason for having him put in the box was because he wanted an explanation on the depositions, not on the dying depositions, but on the depositions of the case, and he also asked Mr. Lindsey if he would be prepared himself to give evidence on that point if witness called him and Mr. Lindsey said he would.

Witness then said to Mr. Lindsey "I would be obliged if you would make a note of my point on the depositions." Unfortunately Mr. Lindsey assumed, he took it, that witness meant the dying depositions instead of the depositions. The first witness heard of the dying depositions being altered was when it came out in Court. Apparently it was a mistake; he (Mr. Lindsey) did not know what he (witness) meant.

His Lordship:—He had misunderstood your suggestion? Witness:—Yes. Mr. Alabaster:—I think you have made a mistake, a simple mistake anyone of us could make, when you say the word "before" was not in the original. Witness:—Was it in the original? Mr. Alabaster:—Yes, it was. The position of the word "before" is altered obviously, the alteration is in ink.

Witness said the question was whether "before" meant "before this affair" or "before to-day" the whole point being whether it was before the murder or whether he had ever seen him before. That was the point of his question. In addressing the Jury Mr. Alabaster referring to the evidence of the Chinese witnesses

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Joined. Gunner T. Bateman joined the Corps on 17th instant, allotted Corps No. 1895 and posted to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

Inspection of Arms. Members of No. 3 Section, Scouts Co., will return their rifles and bayonets to Headquarters on Friday, 20th inst., before 10 a.m., for inspection. They will be ready for re-issue on Saturday, 21st instant.

Parades. Parades for Thursday, 19th inst. 5.30 p.m. The following recruits:—No. 2 Sec. Arty. Batty, Gr. E. J. W. Tatam Centre Sec. M. G. Co.—Pte. F. O. Todd. Scouts Co.—Ptes. L. A. Barton, G. H. Davis, A. Morse, R. G. Ross and E. L. Sim—Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Service rifles to be carried, Corpl. Grimes R. E. will attend. "Reports of Engineer Coy. (except Quarry Bay Section)—Squad Drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sgt.-Major Higby. Remainder Nil.

Detail. Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 25th instant—Scouts Company. Officer on duty to-night—Captain G. E. Stewart.

Detention Camp, Kowloon.—On duty to-night Scouts Company. Officer on duty Lieut. Murphy. On duty to-morrow night Scouts Company. Officer on duty Capt. Hatchison. On duty 20th instant No. 1 Section Arty. Batty. Officer on duty Lieut. Kennett. Orderly Officer 18th to 25th instant—Lieut. O. Smith. Orderly Sergeant 18th to 25th instant—Corpl. Young.

Note. O.C. Companies and Sections requiring men from other units to make up the number of their guards must notify the Orderly Room at least 3 days before the date on which the men are required.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

August 1	...	Tons 242
" 2	...	" 238
" 3	...	" 214
" 4	...	" 243
" 5	...	" 211
" 6	...	" 221
" 7	...	" 235
" 8	...	" 229
" 9	...	" 226
" 10	...	" 225
" 11	...	" 215
" 12	...	" 240
" 13	...	" 232
" 14	...	" 214
" 15	...	" 204
" 16	...	" 214
" 17	...	" 218
" 18	...	" 215

Total to 18th inst. 4,085
Daily average 224.17

It is human nature to exaggerate and embellish, but we have no room for human nature of that kind in a question of life and death.

After deliberating in private for half an hour, the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and prisoner was discharged.

KWANGTUNG RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 30.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Kwangtung Blood Relief Fund.

Per Mr. Chan Wai Shan of Sut Shin She at Foochow \$5000 in Chinese 20 cent pieces 4134.62.
Chap Yik Tong-Pawn-broker Guild 1985.00.

T. T. from the Chinese of Toronto \$1280.00.

Capt. Tom Gunn 40 per cent. of the net takings at the Aviation Meeting at Shatin 665.42.

Luen Hing Coy. of Java, 200.00

The following subscribed 100.00: Hing Loong Coy. of Java, Tak Yee Loong Coy. of Java.

"Hop Yik Steam Launch Coy's subscription book, 79.90.

Cheong Wai Girls school, 78.80.

Chinese staff of the Kowloon Canton Bly. British section, 53.00.

Miss Sid Shi Ki of the Seung Foo School 40.00.

1 subscriber of \$18.00, 1 of \$12.40, 1 of \$7.70 36.70.

1 subscriber of \$6.35, 1 of \$20., and 1 of \$10 36.35.

Kwai Mai 30.00.

Already acknowledged 469249.61.

Total 46920.29.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Return of Rifles.

All Martinis and Winchesters issued must be returned to the Armoury on Monday, Aug. 23rd. Units will parade under the Sgt.-Major at the times stated below. The Musketry Sergeant will supervise the returns. Ammunition must be returned in safe custody until further orders. No Service Rifles will be accepted on this date.

Chinese Co. 5.30 p.m.
Portuguese Co. 5.50 p.m.
Indian Co. 6.10 p.m.

All Service Rifles must be returned to the Armoury on Tuesday, August 24th for inspection and overhauling. Holders of these Rifles will parade for this purpose under Inspector Wilden at 6 p.m. sharp.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 8, Queen's Road. Central, top floor.—Apply to Gande, Price and Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Large Furnished Room, with or without board.—Apply 11 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

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LOST.—Brindled Scotch Terrier dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

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Summit COLOUR FAST

ZEPHYR SHIRTS

\$3.75 Each	ALL	\$4.50 Each
BOX OF		BOX OF
3	NEW	3
FOR	GOODS.	FOR
\$10.		\$12.

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- | | | |
|------|---|---------------------|
| 6880 | "A LITTLE BIT OF GREEN" | |
| 6878 | "WHEN I DREAM OF OLD ERIN" | |
| 6873 | "ON THE ISLAND OF PINKS" | Duet |
| 6867 | "ON THE SHORES OF ITALY" | Harry Champion |
| 6820 | A LITTLE BIT OF CUCUMBER | |
| 6813 | MY OLD IRON CROSS | Kings Military Band |
| | HERE WE ARE AGAIN | |
| | NOW, ARE WE ALL HERE | Kings Military Band |
| | HERE WE ARE AGAIN | Kings Military Band |
| | THE FLAG THAT NEVER COMES DOWN | Kings Military Band |
| | LANDING OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE | Kings Military Band |
| | WITH THE FLEET IN ACTION | Kings Military Band |

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PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$74.00.
" 2 " PINTS. " \$77.00.

GUILLEMART EXTRA DRY.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$40.00.

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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong to Australia.
CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 25th Aug.

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The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 19th Aug.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, Aug. 18, 1915.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 19th AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Homan.

FRIDAY, 20th AUGUST.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Fatshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tak. Tons 1651. | s.s. Heungshan.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 22nd AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship HEUNGSHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m. N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

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s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking-Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
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MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Suwa Maru Capt. Mural Satsuta Maru Capt. T. Sato	T. 21,000 T. 16,000	{THURS., 26th Aug., at noon. {THURS., 9th Sept., at noon.
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VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Tozawa Aki Maru Capt. Noma	T. 12,500 T. 12,500	{THURS., 19th Aug., at 4 p.m. {TUES., 7th Sept., at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 T. 9,000	{TUES., 14th Sept., at 4 p.m. {FRI., 15th Oct., at 4 p.m.
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CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang, & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurozumi	T. 12,500	{SATURDAY, 13th Aug.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. H. Nomura	T. 8,000	{MONDAY, 13th Aug.
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SHANGHAI, Moji, and Kobe	Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,500	{THURSDAY, 16th Aug.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama	Miyasaki Maru Capt. Teraraka	T. 16,000	{TUES., 24th Aug., at 10 a.m.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe, & Yokohama	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	T. 12,500	{FRIDAY, 12th Aug.
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To London 1st Single Yen 670. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—	
" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.—	
" " 2nd Single " 400. " " 2nd Single " 360.—	
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.—	

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0	
" " Montreal £60.3.0	

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.	
" " 1st Return £7.10/—	

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.	
" " 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16/—	

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

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CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
W'WEL, C'FOO & T'SIN	Kuelchow	20th Aug. at 4 p.m.
CEBU & LOILO	Chinhua	20th Aug. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	21st Aug. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	22nd Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	24th Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidstships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang" with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

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Hongkong 19th August, 1915.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tillemarck	JAVA	18th Aug.	JAPAN	24th Aug.
Tillemarck	JAPAN	29th Aug.	JAVA	1st Sept.
Tillemarck	JAPAN	4th Sept.	JAVA	6th Sept.
Tillemarck	JAVA	5th Sept.	JAPAN	12th Sept.
Tillemarck	JAVA	7th Sept.	JAPAN	13th Sept.

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JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct., at noon.

First Class to London.....	£71.10.	Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....	£60.	Return (6 months) £120.
" " San Francisco £45.	"	Return (6 months) £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	23rd Aug.	28th Aug. at 11 a.m.
St Albans	13th Sept.	17th Sept.
Empire	13th Sept.	6th Oct.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI. 20th Aug. at 2.00 p.m.
Haining	J. S. Thomson	TUES. 24th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 27th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Boston and New England.
Boston, June 24.—A total of 304,000 bushels of wheat is booked for shipment during the current week. The shipments last week aggregated only 127,280 bushels. Owing to the failure of Congress to make any provision for the payment of the salaries of the U. S. shipping commissioners in Maine outside of Portland, the offices at Bath and Rockland will be abolished at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, and Commissioners Morse of Bath and Tibbets of Rockland will vacate their positions. This is a great hardship on masters of vessels at eastern ports as the districts are allowed to sign their own crews, the laws, however, requiring that the names of the men must appear on the articles, a penalty being imposed for non-compliance with the provision. Crews for vessels at Rockland and Bath have frequently been sent from Portland, and doubtless this practice will be more general in future. Frank O. Stender, of Providence, having completed the new wharf on the east side of the harbour for the Gulf Refining Co., is now engaged in rushing the construction of another for the Huasteca Petroleum Co., on the west side of the harbour of Providence. This structure will be 600 ft. long, and 40 ft. wide at the shore end. Two big oil tanks will be built later, on piles. The largest tank will have a diameter of 114 ft. will be 30 ft. deep, and will hold 2,000,000 gallons. The first ships of the Huasteca Co. will come to Providence in September when the wharf and the tanks will be ready. After being completely overhauled and repaired the four-masted schooner Estelle Krieger was hauled out of Greene's shipyard, Chelsea, June 20, and tied up at Constitution wharf, where she will load a large cargo of rum, tobacco and timber. The vessel will be the third to leave this port for West Africa within a month. It is reported that the British steamer Bollington Grange, on the way hence to Dunkirk, will receive \$186,000 freight money for carrying a cargo of beef. She carries 3,000 tons of beef, at \$60 per ton. She also carries 400 tons of provisions for which the owners will receive \$6,000. The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended proposed increases on rates on import and export traffic to and from points on the Boston and Maine Railroad, originating at or destined to the Commonwealth pier in Boston. Pendleton Brothers, New York, have purchased at U. S. marshal's sale at a cost of \$4,500 the three-masted schooner Flora A. Kimball, 321-ton reg., built of Milbridge in 1904 and hailing from Bangor. The Norwegian steamer Petra arrived June 19 from Guayaquil, Cuba, with 23,040 bags of sugar. It is the first cargo shipped from that port to Boston. The Leyland liner Colonial, hence June 16 for London, carried 890 horses for the British Army. On the Pacific Coast.
San Francisco, June 10.—Japanese newspapers report the proposed amalgamation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The Nichi Nichi, a prominent Tokyo newspaper, learns that once Baron Shibusawa entered into informal negotiations on the question with the N.Y.K. directors, but they ended in failure. Baron Kondo, president of the N.Y.K., stating that the time was not yet opportune for such a move. There are indications, however, that the N.Y.K. management is willing to consider the offer. According to the Nichi Nichi the operation of the N.Y.K. lines has recently become very difficult owing to the gradual decrease of the shipping subsidy. The N.Y.K. ships are rather fitted for carrying cargo, while the T. K. K. ships are rather fitted as passenger boats than as cargo vessels. This was the reason why the N.Y.K. declined the offer for amalgamation the first time. Nothing has yet been ascertained as to the attitude of the Government. It is also rumored that a certain T. K. K. director some time ago approached the Osaka Shosen Kaisha with a view to amalgamation, but the latter is said to have declined the offer on the ground that the O.S.K. is not in a position to consider the proposition.
Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon, Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAPE.

TO SAIL

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL-BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDNANCE TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	
				STORMS	WINDS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	(40' 0", 120' bottom)	1'	1' 6"	about 1' 0"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	54'	74'	10' 0"	2' 0"	about 1' 0"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	54'	102' 3"	10'	2' 0"	about 1' 0"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	54'	60'	10'	1' 6"	about 1' 0"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	50'	60'	10'	2' 11"	about 1' 0"
WAIKOK-TSUI					
Compass Dock, Canton Dock	140'	18'	20'	2' 11"	about 1' 0"
ANCHORAGE					
Hong Dock, Canton Dock	130'	54'	21'	2'	about 1' 0"
Wing Dock, Canton Dock	110'	54'	25'	2'	about 1' 0"

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID.

ON EASTERN COUNTIES.

August 18, 4.45 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that Zeppelins visited the Eastern Counties last night and dropped bombs. Anti-aircraft guns were in action and it is believed that a Zeppelin was hit. The air patrols were active, but, owing to the difficult atmospheric conditions, the Zeppelins were able to escape. Some houses and buildings, including a church were damaged. Seven men, two women and one child were killed and 15 men, 18 women and three children were injured—all civilians.

THE CAUCASUS BATTLE.

TURKS SURRENDERING WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

August 18, 1.15 p.m.
There has been fierce fighting in the Caucasus, the battle swaying for some days. The Turks claimed to have re-taken the city of Van (in Anatolia), an important strategic junction, but a Petrograd communique issued to-day announces an important victory, in which the city was again re-taken and the Turks routed. The Russians are pursuing these, taking villages, prisoners and booty. The Turkish right wing also suffered a serious defeat. The Russians, developing an encircling movement, captured the Klych Pass, thus seizing the Turkish line of communication on the right bank of the Euphrates. The Turks made violent endeavours to recover the pass, these were fruitless, and the Turks suffered great losses. They then endeavoured to force the adjoining pass, but were defeated by Russian re-inforcements which charged with the bayonet.

The Russian envelopment resulted in the complete defeat of the eleven Turkish divisions that had assumed such an audacious offensive further north. Those who managed to escape to the left bank of the Euphrates retreated in disorder. The total captures made by the Russians are not yet ascertained, but they took many guns, machine-guns and rifles and much war material. The prisoners include several commanders, many officers and a thousand soldiers. The whole district is full of Turks who are surrendering without resistance. Turkish shells and waggon litter the roads.

WAR AND CHRISTIANITY.

Scathing Satire on the Church.

German newspapers, says the *Chronicle*, are greatly exercised by an article in the *Christliche Welt* the leading religious journal of the empire. The writer advocates what he calls a "Moratorium for Christianity." He insists that in a war of this character, where ruthlessness of an unparalleled type is displayed, and where the very rudiments of Christianity are ignored, it would be wise, if Christianity is to be maintained, that it cease to be preached or taught during the continuance of the war.

He finds grave fault with the attitude of leading German Churchmen. They have made themselves responsible for the idea that war, and especially this war, exercises a purifying and ennobling influence on the nation, cleansing it from selfishness, from the love of luxury, from all that enervates and destroys the manhood of the nation.

The Word With the Devil.
They have gone farther, and declared that the war as conducted by Germany is not at variance with the higher Christian ethic, and that if certain precepts uttered in the Sermon on the Mount are not in harmony with the war, so much the worse for the Sermon on the Mount.

It is simply monstrous when these Churchmen declare that God has now the word. It is the Devil who has the word, and Christians can do and say nothing.

The fighting in the trenches, says the writer, is of such a character that every feeling of religion, every act of devotion, every inclination to prayer ceases. The only psychic reaction is in too many cases mocking, hellish laughter.

A Different Christianity.
War, in the opinion of the writer, is a phenomenon which the Church should not be able

LEFT FOR HOME.

Mr. F. Howell sails by Shidzuoka Maru.

There left by the Shidzuoka Maru this afternoon Mr. Frederick Howell retired first bailiff, who has found it necessary for medical reasons to proceed homeward. In 1880 he came out East and joined the Police force and, four years later, was appointed second bailiff to the Supreme Court, which position he held until April 14, 1890 when he was appointed first bailiff. This post he held until 1912, when he retired on a well-earned pension after nearly thirty-two years' service.

Mr. Howell will however be remembered rather by his work for horticulture in the Colony than in his official position. He proved himself a master hand in this respect acting repeatedly as judge for the Horticultural Society, of which institution he eventually became secretary. It was due to his efforts that the grounds of the Civil Service Club presented so fine an appearance year after year, and by his departure, Hongkong loses a man who did much to improve one of the quieter sides of life in the colony.

to bless. It is opposed to every essential of Christianity, and the sooner a moratorium for Christianity is declared the better. There must be no more Church glorification of war, no more nonsense about its ennobling and purifying effects. For hundreds of thousands of men at the front, men who once believed in the Faith, the moratorium is already in being, and it is absolutely certain, says the writer, that when they return from the blood-soaked battlefield their Christianity will be of a different order, and that they will insist on the Church adopting a different Christianity.

DANGER FROM THE FLY.

Armies Threatened by a New Enemy.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House, London, to inaugurate a national campaign to prevent the spread of epidemics by insects in wartime.

More Deadly than Bullets.
Bishop Boyd-Carpenter read a letter in which Sir Frederick Treves said he had acquired through flies, he expected—a complaint in Alexandria and he was now unable to do anything. He wished to lay stress on the importance of the object of the meeting. In South Africa during the war there were more casualties due to flies than to bullets. In France the presence of so many unburied dead made the fly question a very serious one. In Alexandria, owing to the vast number of cavalry horse lines near the town, the trouble of the flies was becoming really distressing. If only wanted a definite source of infection to be introduced for an epidemic to run rampant.

A fly, he asserted, should be looked upon as nothing but a spreader of disease. The remedy was in the hands of the people, but they needed to be educated and to have their eyes opened to the deadliness of this enemy in their midst. When once they came to realise what a fly could do and what it did the remedy was easy. The very existence of fly-borne disease was a discredit to the intelligence of the people.

The Duty of Cleanliness.
The fly, Bishop Boyd-Carpenter said, was a really great evil. If the people would exercise cleanliness they would do something to stop the terrible spread of disease. He instanced a case where disease was caused by vermin in sailors' old clothes. Great lines of communication had been stretched out to us, and ships might carry means of infection. If they could only teach people that dirt was the parent of disease, and cleanliness led to health they would have done a great work.

Water, earth, and fire were to be cited as three methods of protection. If people put their hearts into this work there would be hopes of success—hopes not less than the hopes of defeating the great enemy which our fellow-countrymen were fighting over the little channel.

The Fly in Past Wars.
Dr. Louis Sambon said that flies in the wars of the past had been far more deadly than the weapons of the enemy, but the advance of science had made a wonderful change since those days. The present war was more fearful than any war in the past in casualties. Weapons were far more deadly, and the difficulties of giving help to the wounded were greater, but as regards disease he hoped that the change would be as remarkable as they expected.

Dr. F. J. Allan, medical officer of health for the city of Westminster, emphasised the importance of complete daily collecting of dust and refuse from dwellings, where no facilities existed for its sanitary destruction. The keeping of house refuse, &c., in open bins and small buckets was a state of affairs that should be tolerated in no civilised community at any time, and it was at this critical period a grave menace to the country. That the daily collecting service could be as efficiently and cheaply performed as a weekly one was evident by what had been done by the Westminster Council, which alone, of all the London boroughs, had adopted the system, and whose official statistics showed that the city of Westminster's system was the cheapest.

BELGIAN THANKS TO ENGLAND.

Letter from Cardinal Mercier.

The following letter, written in English by Cardinal Mercier to Cardinal Bourne, and dated March 17, was received at Archbishop's House, says *The Tablet*, July 1. Archevêque de Malines, March 17, 1915.

Dear Eminence.
Circumstances have made it impossible for me to write sooner to express my gratitude for the munificent gifts which your Eminence has collected on behalf of the sorely-tried population of Belgium, and I do not even know when this will reach its destination.

Allow me also to refer to the magnificent charity displayed by all the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, both high and low, to the refugees of our unfortunate provinces.

Fleeing perforce from their homes, thousands upon thousands of our men, women, and children, were welcomed with open arms to the homes of countless Englishmen. And when the English men's home was too small to accommodate all those who had no shelter, palaces, hotels, houses were hired and furnished, so that none should be gainsaid.

But all this was not enough, and England, notwithstanding the many difficulties she had to face so suddenly, yet found time and money to send help in many forms to those of us who were unable, through force of circumstance, to reach England, and were thus deprived of the sympathy which you all so lavishly bestowed on our fellow-countrymen. Their letters praise the unflinching and unwearying hospitality which has been and is being so kind-heartedly extended to them.

I cannot now do justice to this wonderful outburst of charity, which in itself is a consolation amidst our trials and sufferings. I trust, some day, a complete and detailed account may be written of all you have done for us.

But what I can do is to tell your Eminence, and all those, bishops, priests, and laymen, who have helped to organise relief and contributed to alleviate our sufferings, how deeply grateful I am, and to assure you that the memory of British generosity will live on amongst us for years, for generations to come.

Let me end by telling you that, though labouring under some constraint, our hearts cherish the undiminished hope that, to apply England's proud motto, strengthened by God's help, and confiding in the justice of our cause, the day will dawn when our united armies will restore peace and liberty to our land, and then without restraint we will be able to proclaim our heartfelt gratitude, and show the world that even as Belgium suffers from mutilation and endless suffering to the loss of honour so also she will ever remember her debt to England.

Believe me, dear Eminence, yours very cordially in Christ,
D. J. CARD. MERCIER,
Archbishop of Malines.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENT

TO LET.

TO LET.—Harperville, Garden Road, seven rooms, very large dining room, immediate possession, house in excellent order, tennis court and garden. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

FOUR MONTHS' MARCH TO REJOIN COLOURS.

INDIANS' AMAZING FEAT OF LOYALTY AND ENDURANCE.

ON FOOT FROM TURKEY TO CABUL.

Reuter's Agency has received information of an exploit on the part of Indian troops that will stand out as one of the most remarkable incidents of the war. Not only is it an example of great endurance and pluck, but it is also another proof of the undeviating loyalty of the Indian troops. Details of the affair have not yet come to hand—in fact news has only reached this country through native sources from Cabul.

It appears that a force of a hundred Pathan infantry of the Indian Army under a native officer were captured by the Germans in Flanders and sent to Constantinople in the hope that, being Mohammedans, they might be induced to join the Turks. In this respect they disappointed the Germans, for having by some means at present unexplained eluded their captors, they set out from Constantinople with the determination of returning overland to India.

Leaving to Rejoin.
After a march of four months they succeeded in reaching Cabul. A letter received from the Afghan capital says that they are well and that as soon as they have rested they are leaving to rejoin their regiment in India.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh, late Commander-in-Chief in India, said to Reuter's representative with regard to the above: "I have heard of this from two sources, one being the lips of a Pathan convalescent. It is interesting as yet another sign of German misjudgment. The feat accomplished is a great one, but not more than one who knows the Pathan might expect. We know, of course, that they travel tremendous distances, and that expeditions for guns have gone from Afghanistan to Persia. A Pathan thinks nothing of walking through to Aleppo to buy rifles."

Great Loyalty.
"The incident attests the great loyalty of these men, and also shows how happy they were in their regiment. In their long march they would probably follow the northern route through Sunni Mussulman country rather than take the road through Southern Persia, which is Shia country. My informant told me that his information was to the effect that the refugees had been very well treated in Afghanistan, another evidence of what I was certain of—the loyalty of the Amir."

AN APPEAL FROM THE FRONT.

Letter from a D. C. L. I. Man.
The *Telegraph* has received the following from Lance Corporal Javes, No. 9444, C. Company, 1st D. C. L. I. 14th Brigade, 5th Division.

July 15, 1915.
Dear Sir,—Would you kindly inform the readers of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, that if they wish to help two N. C. O.'s at the front, who were serving in the 2nd Battalion, D. C. L. I., when at Hongkong, they could do so by sending a watch to the above address; as it is very useful when posting sentries, or listening patrols or guards; you will understand what a difficulty it is to be without one.

Trusting this will put you to no inconvenience. We remain, yours very sincerely, Lance Corporal Javes and Lance Corporal Hill,

OUR SPORTS LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Turf.

London, July 2.

Hopes of a rather more definite character than those entertained hitherto have recently been expressed in racing and breeding circles that the war-time racing may be extended beyond Newmarket. My information, and I am inclined (our Racing Correspondent "Centaur" writes) to place absolute reliance on it, is that no such extension will take place. Owners and breeders, therefore, must reconcile themselves to the present position. It may well be in time to come that they will look back on the days they are passing through now and marvel that there was any racing at all, even allowing for the industrial and commercial interests involved. With most earnest exhortations being made to the nation to economise and invest in the biggest war loan in history and with the Government's decision to register every man and woman between the ages of 15 and 85 one may well wonder—not that racing is not being extended—but that it is possible to maintain it as it is to-day.

The four-day meeting which took place at Newmarket this week was one of the normal July course fixtures of the season. In that respect, therefore, it differs from the War Derby meeting of two weeks ago. There are no substitute races in this week's programme and the attendance is severely limited, this, of course, being especially the case in the Jockey Club enclosure. The Stewards Captain Greer, Sir John Thursty, and Mr. Arthur James—were there, and I also noticed Lord Londedale and Sir Robert Jardine, but prominent members like Lord Derby, Lord Durham and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild never come on a racecourse nowadays. This, of course, also applies to the Duke of Portland, who if he could have had his way, would have stopped all racing for the duration of the war. Most of the other members, however, are absent through having undertaken some sort of military service. This applies to Lord Sefton, Mr. Leonard Brasseay, Sir William Bass and others.

Rain was most anxiously awaited at Newmarket, and it fell in great quantities on Monday evening. The effect was to transform the racetrack from a hard track into the perfection of going. Two-year-old racing figured prominently in the first day's programme, and in the winner of the July Stakes—Mr. L. Neumann's *Figaro*—we saw what was surely one of the best young horses of the season. The July Stakes has a long and interesting history, being in its way quite a classic race for two-year-olds. Last year it was won by Roseland, who could not be trained for the Derby this year. Three of the winners in the last ten years or so turned bad roasters, and the last horse to win that afterwards won the Derby was Cicero in 1904. Winners of the July Stakes, therefore, for some years past have been distinctly unfortunate in their subsequent careers. So far as *Figaro* looks like making into a horse of high-class. He is bred the right way, being by the most successful sire in recent years, Sandridge, from a mare named Srenia, who won the Jubilee Handicap in the course of an interesting racing career. Mr. Neumann bred the colt, and altogether the latest July Stakes winner is one of much promise. The failure of the race was Polydamon, a chestnut son of the champion sire Polymelus. (To be Continued.)

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Resignation.

Gr. A. D. Bailey is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 12.8.15.

Weekly Reports

The weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-morrow 20th instant.

Parades.

Parades for Friday, 20th instant nil.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until morning of 25th instant—Scout Company Officer on duty to-night Lieut. Murphy.

Detention Camp, Kowloon. On duty to-night Scouts Company Officer on duty Capt. Stewart. On duty to-morrow night No. 1 Sec. Arty. Batty, & the following members of Right Sec. M.G. Co.: Pies, Co deiro, D'Azavedo, H. Hyndman, Pereira, F. Murray, Ribeiro, and Wilman. Officer on duty Lieut. Kennett. On duty 21st inst. Left Sec. M.G. Co. and the following members of Right Sec. M.G. Co.: Pies, R. Anderson, Archie, Benjamin, Greaves, Machado and Seths. Officer on duty Lieut. Rees. Orderly Officer until 25th instant—Lieut. O. Smith. Orderly Sergeant until 25th instant—Corpl. Young.

SCOUNDRELS.

Chief Justice Orders the Cat.

"We are determined in Hongkong to put down the conduct of scoundrels of your class. You were armed with knives both of you and it was not your fault that you did not do a great deal more harm than you did. The sentence of the Court is that you, each of you, be confined in prison for six years with hard labour and fourteen strokes of the cat."

In such language did his Lordship address Kam Sing and Tong Fat, at the Criminal Sessions, this morning, when they pleaded guilty to attempted robbery by two or more.

The Hon. Attorney General called attention to the smartness of the two Chinese constables who effected the arrests.

His Lordship said that as in the other case he wished to direct the attention of the police officials to the conduct of the officers.

JUDGE AND CONSTABLE.

Highly Commended for Conduct.

At the conclusion of the murder trial at the Criminal Sessions, this morning, the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, commended to the notice of the authorities the Chinese constable who made the arrest in the case, saying that though the prisoner was discharged the constable's promptness in the affair was worthy of notice.

An Undesirable.

At the Criminal Sessions, this morning, Mr. Justice Hazeland sentenced a man to eighteen months imprisonment for indecent assault.

Up to the Minute.
The following closing prices were received by us too late for correction on page 4.
Douglases—\$70, sales and sellers.

China Sugars.—\$125, sales closing \$126 buyers.
Shanghai Docks.—\$61, buyers.
Watsons.—\$64, buyers.
Raubas.—\$3.90, buyers.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P. M. s.s. MANOHURIA will sail from Yokohama on Friday August 20, via Manila for Hongkong.
The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. AKI MARU due to arrive at Hongkong on the 29th August.

TO SAIL

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER.

(By Order of the Mortgagee)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1915**, commencing at 12 o'clock noon at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street. (For account of the Concerned) 60 Shares of the "Yue Tak Co., Ltd." (Nos. 801-860)

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1915**, commencing at 5.30 p.m. at Ah King's Slipway, Wanchai.

The Motor Launch "WHITE STAR" (built of teak wood) length 32' beam 7' draft 3' x 3' with a 30 H. P. 4 cylinder engine in good running order. "Speed 11 miles."

Cn view Now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on **TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1915** at three o'clock p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 160 together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as Nos. 122, 124 and 126 Queen's Road Central Victoria aforesaid. Term 75 years created by a Crown Lease dated 17th April 1844 Extended to 999 years granted by an Extension for 924 years dated 1st February, 1854. Annual Crown rent £11.11.7½. Area 3192 Square feet.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to **JOHNSON STOKES and MASTER,**

Princes Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.	15 MIN.
8:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.	15 MIN.
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COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

The Bank of Japan is in receipt of advice that the specie reserve of the Bank of England increased by £1,270,000 last week over that of the previous week. The ratio of reserve to deposits became 20 per cent. The excess of imports of gold was £521,000. The deposits of the Government in the Bank reached £31,000,000 and the deposits of the people £11,000,000. The Government loans decreased £6,280,000, and the loans made out amounted to £37,000,000. The Government, in order to let the Bank of England maintain the balance in the market and to avoid extreme contraction of the money market, made an agreement whereby the same amount of money may be deposited with the City Banks at a reasonable rate, about 4 per cent as the paid up amount of the new bonds. On account of this agreement, payments on August 3 passed off very quietly. There is no change in the interest rate and the discount market is unchanged. Owing to the foregoing agreement, money is plentiful and the market is dull. Treasury notes are in great demand. Japanese railway bills are sold at a discount of 5 per cent. British Treasury notes at 4 per cent, other British documents at 5 per cent, and Russian bonds at 5 per cent. The exchange rate between England and America remains unchanged.

Bankers and the Commercial Situation.

The prevailing dullness in Japanese business circles has had some influence upon the money market. The *Hochi*, in a leading article on the difficulties of banking, remarks that the money market is in a slack state and the rates of interest have dropped. On the other hand, deposits in banks are steadily increasing and on the whole the first and second class banks have a considerable amount of money lying idle, and they are considerably exercised as to how to deal with their unemployed funds. In addition, as the Banks have struggled to obtain deposits, offering high interest since the year before last, they are not in a position to lower deposit rates unless they have a very good reason for such a step. Under these circumstances, the Banks are more concerned about keeping their losses down than about increasing their profits. The bad results shown for the first half of this year are due to this fact. The *Hochi* points out that no extraordinary spurt in business circles can be expected and, moreover, it is impossible to predict what the future condition of the rice market will be. Such being the case, no one can forecast the probable course of the money market. To tide over present difficulties is not an easy task for the bankers. Some activity is noticeable in a few industrial lines, for instance those connected with the production of war materials, but there is no hope of a revival in general commercial and industrial circles, so no particular demand for funds need be expected in the near future. Advances upon bonds and other negotiable papers are not considered safe at present by most of the Banks, as the future course of hostilities in Europe is not known. If the first class Banks extend their sphere of activities by lowering the standard of credit, which is the basis for advances, imitating the policy of Banks in the second class or below, the move may be effectual so far as relieving the present difficulties is concerned, but this plan cannot very well be pursued because of the risks it involves. It seems that there is no positive measure to relieve the present slack state of the money market. The *Hochi* advises the Banks to take a negative measure by curtailing their expenses and lowering the rates on deposits. To lower the rates on deposits with a view to equalising the rates of discount and advances is the most effectual way to tide over the present difficulties. — *Kobe Herald*.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be beaten. If Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$850 ex div. 276/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	830 x div. 790	Oct. 31	£23/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurance, Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	380 b.	10,000	\$250	59	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	380	360	Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	165 b.	10,000	\$15	25	145 May	133 Jan.	170	160	Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$966 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$966	\$955	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$240 ex 73 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	240	225	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$161 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	160	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$405 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	405	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping. (40 cts. b. x the rest of \$4.50 per s.)									
C. & M.S. S. Co., Ltd.	\$69 1/2 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$69 1/2 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	69 1/2	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$22 1/2 b.	80,000	\$15	all	23 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$151 s.	60,000	\$25	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	154	96	Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$90/- b.	3,797,610	\$1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	90/- x div.	82/- x div.	Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36 1/4 b.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	32	\$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$127 s.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	133	111	\$3 for 1913
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$41 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Administration	\$31/- b.	1,000,000	\$1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	30/-	Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$39.90 b.	200,000	\$1	all	3.10 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	4	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	\$31/- b.	160,000	\$1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$176 n.	50,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	\$74 3/4 sa. b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	76 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$60 b.	55,700	\$100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	61	49	ex div. Tls. 5 for 1913
Shanghai & H'kong W. Co., Ltd.	\$90 b.	35,000	\$100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$194 b.	13,000	\$100	all	128 July	120 Dec.	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$116 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	\$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$110 b.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$6.35 b.	150,000	\$10	all	93 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	60,000	\$20	all	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$100 b.	78,000	\$50	all	98 Dec.	69 Oct.	106	101	Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$72 b.	19,000	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	72	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 s.	10,000	\$100	all	100	100	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$175 b.	20,000	\$50	all	128 July	125 May	176	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$72 b.	155,000	\$10	all	84 Mar.	7 June	74	7	50 cents for 1914
Kung Yik	\$154 b.	75,000	\$10	all	143 Jan.	11 Mar.	15.25	13 1/4	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow	\$73 b.	8,000	\$100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	\$101 b.	40,000	\$50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	102 1/2	56	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end g 30.6.14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$11 s.	50,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 1/2 sa. b.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$4 1/2 sa. b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8.95	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$8.90 sa.	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	8 1/2	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$3 b.	60,000	\$20	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	44 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$44 s.	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	185	184	Final of \$6 making \$8 1/2 for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$185 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	30	25	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$29 1/2 s.	325,000	5/-	all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.25	4.80 x div.	\$10 % for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.20 s.	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	37 1/2	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	38 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	9	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9 1/2 b.	25,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80	90 cts.
Do (New) 80 cts. b.	\$9 1/2 b.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80	90 cts.
Philippines Ltd.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	10	10	10	10	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	all	10	10	10	10	None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20 b.	13,200	\$50	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.00 b. x div.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	\$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$18 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16 1/2	60 cts. for 1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.60 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
William Powell, Limited.	\$7 s.	31,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	7	6	\$1.50 for 1914
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, 19 AUG. 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

August 19th.

Selling.	
T/T	1/9 1/4
Demand	1/9 5/16
30 d/s	1/9 3/8
60 d/s	1/9 7/16
4 m/s	1/9 1/2
T/T Shanghai	78 1/4
Private 30 d/s sight	75 1/4
T/T Singapore	75 1/4
T/T Japan	85 1/4
T/T India	134
Demand India	134 1/4

T/T Bombay	9 1/4 prem.
Demand Bombay	134 1/4
T/T Calcutta	134 1/4
Demand Calcutta	134 1/4
Demand Manila	85
T/T San Fco & N.Y.	4 1/4
Demand, New York	4 1/4
T/T Java	106 1/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
Demand Germany	Nom.
T/T France	241 3/8
Demand Paris	241 1/4

On Haiphong	9 1/4 prem.
On Saigon	9
On Bangkok	87
Buying.	
4 m/s. L/O	1/9 7/8
4 m/s. D/P	1/10
6 m/s. L/O	1/10 1/8
30 d/s. Sney & M.	1/10 1/8
30 d/s. San Fco & N.Y.	4 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	252 1/4
6 m/s. France	257 1/4

Gold, Leaf per oz.	\$59.40
Sovereign	\$11.25 nom.
Bar Silver, ready	22 3/8
forward	
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Discount per \$100:	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces \$21
Chinese	10 " \$21 1/8
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces \$9 3/4
Hongkong	10 " \$9 3/4

NOTICE

A "NUTRAL" BEER.

NY CARLSBERG.

FOR YEARS KNOWN AS THE FINEST BEER
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR THE FAR EAST.

MAKE AN ALLY OF IT AT ONCE.

BREWED BY THE WORLD-FAMED

NY CARLSBERG BREWERIES

COPENHAGEN DENMARK.

Obtainable at all Hotels and Comprodores and from

DONNELLY AND WHYTE.

TEL. 636



BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. Peking.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
Kobe. YOKOHAMA.CAPITAL PAID-UP: \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS: \$4,120,000(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN &
LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted.CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and FIXED DEPOSITS
received at rates to be ascertained
on application.
N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:
Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Souchow, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agents at:
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Souchow, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be
obtained on application.EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal
Charter 1853.HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital: £1,200,000
Reserve Fund: £1,800,000
Proprietors: £1,200,000FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking business transacted.CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and FIXED DEPOSITS received
for 1 year or shorter periods
at rates which will be quoted on
application.
Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICE

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up: \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the "Provident System."
(Rates and Particulars on application.)The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1900

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital: \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
\$1,500,000 at 2 1/2%
Silver \$1,500,000Reserve Liability of
Proprietors: \$15,000,000COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy
Chairman.

S

MAIL STEAMERS

Cassava powder and tapioca, manioc, or tapioca flour, rattans and sago and sago meal and flour, may now only be sent in Europe from French, Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese ports.

Paris, July.—M. Pasich, the Russian Premier, declared, in an interview with the Nish correspondent of the *Petit Journal*, that on three occasions Austria had attempted to open peace negotiations with Serbia alone, namely, in November, in April, and in May. She had in each case met with a prompt refusal, Serbia estimating that she would not in any event act independently of the cause of the Allies.—

The Archbishop of Canterbury said it was their belief that it was the Will of God that in this great epoch of our Empire and the world's life we should do our best, and, please God, we would (cheers).

Canadian
& U. K.
Mails.
Philippine Is., Formosa via
Keelung, Japan via Moji, Vic-
toria, B.O. Tacoma and United
Kingdom via Canada - Per
MEXICO, M., 23rd inst. 4 p.m.

August
 Harbin
 Port Darwin, & New Guinea via
 Thursday Is.—Per OHANG-
 SHA, 25th Aug. 11 a.m.
 Savaia, Samarang, Soerabaya, & Port

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

aters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
on Haddocks, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Humidity of air saturated with mois-
being 100.

Direction of Wind, to two points.

Force of Wind, according to Beaufort's

morning. & afternoon.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915

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